Nature. London. v. 119. 1927.

B[rooks], C. E. P. Planets and periodicities. p. 298. (Feb.

Perrine, C. D. Progressive lightning. p. 278-279. (Feb.

Vegard, L. Spectrographic observations of the second green line of the auroral spectrum. p. 349-350. (March 5.)

Nature. Paris. 1 mars 1927. La pluie de sang du 30 octobre 1926. p. 235.

Nature magazine. Washington, D. C. v. 9. March, 1927.

Talman, Charles Fitzhugh. What price the ice storm? p. 147-151.

Naturwissenschaften. Berlin. 15. Jahrgang. 18. Februar 1927. Büttner, Konrad. Messungen der durchdringenden Strahlung. p. 158-160.

New York Times magazine. New York. March 13, 1927.

Talman, C. F. Now the angry tornado vents its fury. p. 6;

Petermanns Mitteilungen. Gotha. 73. Jahrgang. 1/2. Heft. 1927. Halbfass, Wilhelm. Südafrika als regenreiches Land. p. 32-33.

Popular astronomy. Northfield. Minn. v. 35. March, 1927.
Coblentz, W. W. Temperature measurements on the planet
Mars, 1926. p. 145-157.

Revue générale des sciences. Paris. 38. année. 1927.

Metz. La propagation des ondes électromagnétiques. Application des idées actuelles sur la propagation à l'emploi des ondes courtes, à la météorologie, à la goniométrie. p. 5-14. (15 janvier.); p. 39-47. (31 janvier.)

Royal astronomical society of Canada. Journal. Toronto. v. 21.

Patterson, J. Solar activity and long-period weather changes. By H. H. Clayton. p. 38-41. (Jan.)

Störmer, Carl. Preliminary report on crucial phenomena of polar lights. p. 66-71. (Feb.) [From Bulletin No. 6, International geodetic and geophysical union.]

Royal meteorological society. Memoirs. London. v. 1. no. 6.

Bliss, E. W. British winters in relation to world weather. Royal meteorological society. Quarterly journal. London. v. 53.

January, 1927.

Bliss, E. W. The Nile flood and world weather. p. 41-43. [Abstract and discussion.]

Brooks, C. E. P. Non-linear relations with sunspots. p. 68-71.

Royal meteorological society. Quarterly journal. London. v. 53. January, 1927—Continued.

Brunt, D. An investigation of periodicities in rainfall, pressure, and temperature at certain European stations. p. 1-30.

Brunt, D. The period of simple vertical oscillations in the

atmosphere. p. 30-32. Dines, L. H. G. Plotting isopleths of relative humidity. p. 43-44.

Fujiwhara, S. Cloud studies. p. 33-39. [Describes great cumulus formed over fire at Tokyo after earthquake of Sept., 1923.]

Glasspoole, J. The daily fall of rain over the British Isles.

p. 65-67. Hergesell, H. The development of aerology. and a glance into the future. p. 73-80. [Trans. from Meteorologische Zeitschrift.]

Johnson, N. K. Some meteorological observations made at sea. p. 59-64.

Johnson, N. K., & Davies, E. L. Some measurements of temperatures near the surface in various kinds of soils. p. 45-59.

Margary, Ivan D. The effects of weather on plant life. p.

Mill, Hugh Robert. Rain. p. 86–89.
The soaring flight of birds. p. 32. [Soaring of stork observed during kite flight.]

Whipple, F. J. W. A remarkable halo complex. p. 80-82. Royal society of London. Proceedings. London. series A. v. 114.

March, 1927 Barnes, Howard T. Some physical properties of icebergs

and a method for their destruction. p. 161-168.

Schonland, B. F. J. The electric fields of South African

Science. New York. v. 65. March 4, 1927.

Douglass, A. E. Solar records in tree growth. p. 220-221.

Scientific monthly. New York. v. 24. March, 1927.

Humphreys, W. J. The atmosphere: origin and composition. p. 214-219.

Washington academy of contrasts.

Washington academy of sciences. Journal. Baltimore, Md. v. 17. March 4, 1927.

Mathes, F. E. Some examples of the cellular structure of ice.

p. 126. [Abstract.]

Weltall. Berlin. 26. Jahrgang. Dezember 1926.

Archenhold, F. S. Nordlichter und Sonnenflecke. p. 33-34.

## SOLAR OBSERVATIONS

## SOLAR AND SKY RADIATION MEASUREMENTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1927

By HERBERT H. KIMBALL, Solar Radiation Investigations

For a description of instruments and exposures and an account of the method of obtaining and reducing the measurements, the reader is referred to the Review for January, 1924, 52:42, January, 1925, 53:29, and July, 1925, **53**:318.

From Table 1 it is seen that solar radiation intensities averaged close to normal at Washington, D. C., and Lincoln, Nebr., and slightly below normal at Madison, Wis.

Table 2 shows a deficiency in the total solar radiation received on a horizontal surface from the sun and sky

at Washington and close to the normal amount at Madison and Lincoln. No record was obtained at Twin Falls during February, as the pyrheliometer was undergoing repairs. The altitude of the pyrheliometer at that station is reported by the official in charge to be about 1,200 meters instead of 1,300 as given in the January REVIEW.

No skylight-polarization observations were obtained at Madison, Wis., as the ground was covered with snow throughout the month. At Washington, measurements made on three days give a mean of 61 per cent with a maximum of 62 per cent on the 17th. These are close to average values for Washington in February.